

Hartigman & Journal.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1901.

ARTHUR ROPES, General Editor

STATE OF VERMONT.

A Proclamation by the Governor.

Our land is overcast with sorrow. William McKinley, the greatest Chief Magistrate since Lincoln, is dead.

In life so stalwart for right and yet so gentle of heart, he won the affections of all who love liberty and deserve the blessings of free government.

He, who by both word and deed always upheld Law and Order, slain by a nameless traitor, has fallen a victim to the mad delusion of anarchy and disorder.

But God is over all, and this calamity has demonstrated that the people of this Republic are one for good government and liberty under law.

All that is mortal of him who died so full of honors, won in long service for the welfare of all his countrymen, will be consigned to the tomb at Canton, Ohio, on Thursday next, September 19, A. D., 1901.

It is fitting that public expression be given to our grief:

I do therefore recommend that on that day the people assemble in their respective places of divine worship and observe a time of humiliation and prayer, not forgetting the words last on the lips of our dying Chief Magistrate, "God's will, not ours, be done."

Let us bow with submission to the will of Almighty God and on that day render loving tribute to the memory and character of our martyred Chief, who stood for all that is best in representative government. And while we cannot now understand, let us trust that out of our affliction we may come forth a stronger people, with more love for God and our country and freed from all the heresies of anarchy. Let us always keep in mind that, "Blessed is that nation whose God is the Lord."

Given under my hand and the seal of this State, at the Executive Chamber in Ludlow, this sixteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-sixth.

By the Governor,
WILLIAM W. STICKNEY,
JOHN G. SARGENT,
Secretary of Civil and Military Affairs.

William McKinley.

The dark purpose of anarchy is accomplished. The President is dead.

Hung be the heavens with black, yield day to night!

Comets, importing change of times and states,
Brandish your crystal tresses in the sky,
And with your scourge lash the bad revolting stars
That have consorted unto Henry's death!

The hearts of American millions are beating a dead march today. A President who had his peers only among the best and ablest who have governed this nation has laid down the burdens of state forevermore.

His death alone would move all the world to deepest grief, but "the deep damnation of his taking off" stirs his countrymen to pious rage. First they will lay their beloved Chief Magistrate to rest with the honors due to his high station, with the eulogiums his great public services will evoke, with the tributes his many virtues inspire. Then they will turn to the task of punishing his assassin and safeguarding his successors from the attacks of the enemies of mankind who have found hospitality on these shores and abused it with violence and assassination.

Thrice hath the shaft of the assassin flown in this country, within the memory of the generation now living, and thrice hath the peace of the nation been slain. The lesson of repression has been learned. Before another President falls a victim to the teachings of anarchy the bloody instruction administered at Buffalo will be embodied in such repressive and protective law as human wisdom can devise, and it will be the duty of State and national authority to see that the law is continuously and effectively executed.

Who was this man who has last fallen a victim to the teachings of disorder and murder? He was a typical native born American citizen. His birth was at Niles, Ohio, February 26, 1844. What manner of youth was the boy McKinley? In 1861 the nation was engaged in gigantic war for its existence. It was calling on its sons for assistance. William McKinley, then a

lad of only seventeen years, was among the thousands of American youth who with patriotic fervor responded to their country's call, enlisting as a private in the Twenty-third Ohio infantry. The record of his service shows his staying quality. His enlistment was the result of no passing impulse. He was in for the war and he resolutely followed the flag till peace returned. His master-out was in September, 1865, as captain and brevet major, in the regiment of his original enlistment. He had not then attained his majority. There was the solid foundation for a good man, and on this basis was reared the superstructure that is the pride of his countrymen.

The soldier became a lawyer. The soldier was the pilot of the civilian. He was marked for political preferment. He was elected to the forty-fifth Congress and was continuously re-elected till the fifty-first. In that body he early became a leader. Later he was the foremost advocate of a protective tariff, and as chairman of the ways and means committee framed and became the champion of the tariff measure of 1890 which bore his name. To get him out of Congress the Democrats of Ohio, temporarily in a majority in the Legislature, "gerrymandered" his district, even then barely succeeding in their purpose. He was not returned to Congress but in 1891 he was elected Governor of Ohio and re-elected in 1893.

A man of abilities his whole career had proved him to be. That he was a man of honor bright he had shown also. He had been often the delegate of his State in the national conventions of his party. In 1888 he was clothed by his fellow citizens with the responsibility of promoting the candidacy of John Sherman for the nomination to the Presidency. The convention was one of the most notable that had assembled to select a party candidate. The delegates did not want Sherman but they showed unmistakably that they would take McKinley. Spontaneous combustion was working among the delegates. Its smouldering fires were at the feet of the John Alden who was pleading for the Buckeye Miles Standish. When ardent hands were reached out to fan the kindling blaze into a conflagration that should sweep the convention, McKinley, standing on a chair among the shouting delegates, in tones that rang and in words and manner that testified the intense sincerity of his purpose, maintained his loyalty to his principal, declared that he could not be the convention's candidate and under the circumstances would not accept its nomination even if unanimously tendered. This exhibition of honor and fidelity, under conditions so tempting that, by others, they had not always been resisted, sobered the delegates, but it marked this man of exemplary good faith for their preference when no honorable scruples should bar his acceptance.

The reward of honor and supreme fidelity, the recognition of great services already rendered and the tribute to demonstrated capacity for practical statesmanship and successful administration, came in 1896 in McKinley's nomination to the presidency at St. Louis. His administration of the unwieldy duties and responsibilities of the Chief Executive office, from 1897 to 1901, is history—history second in importance only to that of the period ending in the founding of the nation and that of the mighty struggle for the maintenance of the Union. So faithfully and efficiently, with such high acceptance to his countrymen, did he discharge the duties of his high office, no candidate of his party appeared against him in the national convention of 1900, and in the election which followed his increased majority in the electoral college was a tribute of respect and confidence never before paid to a presidential candidate for reelection.

Eulogy of William McKinley is an easy and grateful task. His panegyrist may give full play to his disposition or inclination to praise. In his subject there is nothing to embarrass. In private life or public office he never gave offense to the sternest mandates of true morality.

Search far and near you scarce will find
A heart more gentle and more kind.

He was not a man of negative virtue. In him the virtues that shine and charm, the conviction that commands attention, the ability that wins respect,

the tact that preserves harmony, the admonition that secures obedience, a sense of justice that ended debate, were very wonderfully mingled. With all his gentleness, kindness and nobility, there was supreme strength of character and power of will. His place is side by side with that of the first martyred President.

President Roosevelt.

Man proposes, God disposes. But recently man was conferring with the name of the Vice President of the United States. While yet the mortal proposition, in the future, to make Roosevelt the President of the United States was on the lips of the conjurers, Providence was disposing of man's purposes. When the subject of prophesy put his ear to the telephone receiver in the house of his host, on Isle LaMotte, on Lake Champlain, on the afternoon of Friday, September 6, in response to a summons from the mainland, it was to be dismayed by the fateful words of God's sudden disposition of the schemes of men. "Unfading Hope" drew encouragement from the circumstance that the assassin's shot had not been immediately fatal, but to the minds of more than one of an erstwhile festive party, as it sailed homeward over the placid waters of the beautiful lake, the spectacle of the sun sinking in glory below the mountain lines of the Adirondacks, symbolized the end of the career of the stricken President.

A President from the imperial State of Ohio, now as in 1881, is succeeded by a Vice-President from the Empire State of New York. Today, not as in 1881, there is harmony among political leaders, there is peace and good-will among all the people. Chester A. Arthur became President amid circumstances of bitter political discord, and against these he battled bravely and nobly, confusing his enemies and constraining all his countrymen to recognize in him a man, a patriot and a statesman.

Theodore Roosevelt accedes to the presidency under far happier circumstances. There is concord in his party, he has the good-will of political opponents as well as friends; there is a reunited nation, and unwonted prosperity throughout all its borders. In Mr. Roosevelt as President there is the promise of a national career unchanged and unchecked in its wonderful progress and development. He is the youngest man that has yet become President. He is in years young, but in deeds and experience he is mature. In October, on the twenty-seventh day, he will be forty-three years of age. The quality of his early manhood was exhibited as a member of the Legislature of New York in 1882 and 1884, in the early twenties of his existence. He was the author of the State civil service reform law, and other laws establishing great reforms in the government of the city of New York. In 1886 he was the Republican candidate for mayor of New York, and in 1889 was one of the national civil service commissioners. In 1884 he was one of New York's delegates at large in the national Republican convention and with his colleagues supported in that body the candidacy of George F. Edwards for the office of President. As police commissioner of the city of New York he illustrated the sturdy and incorruptible quality of his manhood. In every public station he had filled he had acquitted himself with an ability and success, and had displayed the qualities that gave him national distinction. He was robust physically, fearless, a scholar and an accomplished writer, acute mentally, not courting encounter but never shrinking from any engagement, a courtly gentleman but having the strength and hardness of a frontiersman, and having the fondness of the frontiersman for the heroic sports of the plains and mountains. Amid any environment the moral quality of the man was always predominant.

Under the first McKinley administration he took office as assistant secretary of the navy, and to him the wonderful preparedness of that arm of the military service for war when the storm broke in 1898 is popularly ascribed. In that contest he certainly exhibited the clear insight of prophesy into the future. The stuff of which Roosevelt is made is perhaps best shown by the circumstance that, having seen his department thoroughly equipped and prepared for war, he threw up a civil office of high responsibility, lucrative and honorable, sheltered from the deadly perils of actual war, in which he might well and truly have pleaded—as his friends did plead with him—he could best serve his country, to raise the most unique body of cavalry that ever charged in battle. It was organized for business. He took a subordinate command in this organization. To whatever command it would be assigned, it would be at the forefront, and wherever it was leading there would be fighting. For an officer or any enlisted man of the Rough Riders the prospect of perforation by a Spanish bullet was extremely probable. This probability was veri-

fied by the facts of the military service. Roosevelt's boldness in fighting the Spaniards was supplemented by his hardihood in fighting the abuses of the military administration in Cuba. Possibly his distinguished name, or the amenity of his words, saved him from court martial.

Much in accordance with his eagerness for "the strenuous life," the Rough Rider was elected Governor of New York; much against his natural yearnings he was chosen Vice-President of the United States. Here again man proposed but God has disposed. Srenuousness in life is likely to derive a new significance for the author of the expressive phrase. The hardships of the jungles of Cuba and the fiery tempest of San Juan hill may yet appear as summer recreations.

Is there an American citizen who has been placed in responsible offices calling for exercise of qualities so diverse? Is there one who has so uniformly administered each difficult office with the highest measure of success? Impulsive, bold, the man for any emergency, in the presence of great responsibility he has been the man of sound judgment, the man of wisdom and self-poise. He knows men like a book, as he knows the wilderness or the scenes of his activities. In morality and integrity his name is above reproach. He is the impersonation of the United States in the opening year of the twentieth century. Under his administration, without a hitch, the mighty march of the nation will be resumed.

Republican Policy.

William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt were nominated to the presidency and vice-presidency respectively by the same body of delegates. The candidates accepted the one declaration of policies and principles the delegates had adopted. They subscribed to the convention's formal presentation of the measures for which the Republican party stands, in no perfunctory spirit. They believed in the Republican declaration of political faith. In this belief the candidates were one—one and inseparable, like the other units of the Republican party.

In the nature of things Mr. Roosevelt as President will abide in the policy of his predecessor, his fellow subscriber to the creed promulgated at Philadelphia. But means may vary though the general end sought is the same. That every individual will work best pursuing his own methods must be as true of Presidents as of other beings, in other departments of affairs. Mr. Roosevelt is a man of striking individuality. Unquestionably the instruments he will ultimately employ, the ways and means he will adopt, for continuing the policy of the administration will be his own, or such as on consideration and competent advice he will adopt. Thus will he best insure the success of his administration of the government.

Prudence and wisdom both suggest the advisability of continuing in office for the present the members of the former President's cabinet. With equal force wisdom suggests that in due time President Roosevelt hitch up a cabinet team of his own selection. It would not be surprising, for reasons of state as well as on many personal considerations, if here should be a change in the office of Secretary of State. Secretary Hay would probably seek the opportunity for release from labor and responsibilities which may have parted with the glamour that once invested them.

The country has had a growing regard for the wisdom and capacity of Elihu Root, the Secretary of War. His astuteness and temperament, his experience and accomplishments, with his undoubted abilities, seem to indicate a man who would return to the office of Secretary of State the high distinction it had in the times of William H. Seward or Hamilton Fish. It might be easier to find an efficient successor to Mr. Root in the war department than to Mr. Hay in the department of state. Personal and local considerations might also decisively incline the President to Mr. Root. Mr. McKinley took his Secretary of State in both administrations from the State of his citizenship. It would not be surprising if President Roosevelt should follow this and other similar precedents, and it is probable the country would be well content.

It is not probable that a change would be made in the navy department pending the determination of the Schley-Sampson investigation. It is probably true that with a secretary of greater independence and strength or decision of character in the department, a man like Root or Roosevelt, for example, the Schley-Sampson controversy would never have arisen, and the demoralization of the navy, in the matter of its personnel, that has followed its brilliant achievements in the Spanish-American war would have been averted. Mr. Root has sweetened the war department. A similar disinfection appears to be needed in the navy department. Secretary Long's relations with his former subordinate, the new President, are regarded as some-

what problematical. It had been intimated that President McKinley would interpose to correct some of the matters of administration in the department which had become a subject of public criticism. That in the due course of time and events there will be a new secretary of the navy is a possibility which ought, apparently, to become a probability and a fact.

One thing can be said to the credit of the strikers who have failed to impose their will upon the steel makers. There has been little of violence or shedding of blood. The strike has failed, as it was doomed to fail, but it is due to say for organized labor, though grievously erring in its purpose in the late disturbance, what can properly be said in its favor. It is probably true that President Schaffer was largely instrumental in divesting the strike of popular regard among men who believe that business contracts should be faithfully observed. He told the striking workmen that their engagements with their employers, to labor for a specific period on a certain scale, were second to their higher obligation to their organization, and that they were under no moral obligation to observe such engagements. Some, by striking, practiced this doctrine of dishonor; others did not, but the doctrine destroyed respect or confidence among all honorable men.

The Maryland Union League Club has expelled Senator Wellington for his utterances at the time of President McKinley's assassination, and many Southern papers are urging that he be also expelled from the Senate if this can be done. Meanwhile, Marylanders are advertising, as much as they can, the fact that Wellington does not come of the real old native stock.

A week of painful experience opened on Sunday. The obsequies of the late President, the ceremonies at Buffalo, at Washington and Canton, the funeral trains across the country, through populous communities, the reverent crowds of mourning citizens at the formal services and which salute the fleeting cortege, make up a series of events that will deeply stir public feeling throughout the land.

All the predictions to which hope clung were without foundation. Twenty years of progress in medical and surgical science and practice avail not to save the President, or to forestall the cause of his sudden collapse. Apparently omniscience only could have availed for the latter, and omnipotence for rescue from the fatal effects of the shot.

Admiral Howison Excused.

The Howison episode is quickly disposed of by Admirals Dewey and Benham, who have promptly excused Admiral Howison from further service on the Schley court of inquiry after hearing the evidence to sustain Admiral Schley's challenge.

The decision ought also to dispose of Assistant Secretary Hackett. It was Mr. Hackett who brought about this regrettable incident. He refused to inquire of Admiral Howison as to the authenticity of the reports concerning his alleged bias against Schley, and finally, when Howison had written to him confidentially a rather equivocal explanation—one which Admiral Schley was fully justified in declining to regard as satisfactory—then did he sit down and address to Admiral Howison these effusive lines:

I would like to know if you have any objection to my giving to the public your frank and manly letter in the event that it shall seem desirable to do so. What you have said only confirms me in the belief that the department has been fortunate in selecting you as the third member of the court.

The decision of Admiral Dewey and Benham to excuse Admiral Howison places Mr. Hackett in an odd position. On the strength of Admiral Howison's personal letter to him he promptly decided in his own mind that the department had been "fortunate" in selecting as a judge of the Schley case an officer whom the court has now thrown out. It is doubtful if there ever was a government official, clothed with brief authority, who made so many blunders in so short a time as Mr. Hackett.

The withdrawal of Admiral Howison necessitates a delay in securing his successor. An officer ought to be secured for the place upon whom no shadow of suspicion of prejudice in the issues involved can be charged. Then the way will be cleared for an inquiry whose conclusions will command the respect of all sides to this controversy.—Springfield Republican.

A Pillar of Prosperity.

It was no title bestowed by mere political clap-trap or by partisan enthusiasm when President McKinley was called the "advance agent of prosperity." He was that actually and was also regarded everywhere as the conservator of prosperity. The whole financial world had learned to put confidence in his character and judgment.

His assassination, therefore, produced far more than a momentary and a merely emotional shock. It was the striking down of a pillar on which American prosperity had depended, a blow delivered against the fabric of American prosperity, built up at the financial confidence of the world in his leadership of the State.

He was a safe man. Faith could be reposed in him without reserve. Of President Roosevelt's character and disposition, ability and stability the financial world has not yet an opportu-

nity to form a judgment on which it can act with assurance.

It will soon form such judgment, however, and it will learn that, though McKinley is stricken down, the national principles and policies associated with the Presidency will remain unaltered by successor.—New York Sun.

No Place for Anarchy.

Said Judge Day to his old comrades at the National Grand Army Encampment at Cleveland:

There must be no place under our flag for the propaganda of the doctrine of anarchy. Laws must be enacted which shall visit upon such criminals just and sure punishment. Not only the pupil, but the teacher of such theories must be reached and punished. The advocates of its awful tenets must be kept from our shores; its principles must be torn, root and branch, from every foot of our domain until its adherents learn that to attack the government through its highest official is one of the most heinous of crimes, sure to meet with swift and terrible retribution. Let there be no nook or corner of the civilized world in which it can hide and call itself safe.

Potatoes and Prohibition.

We knew it would come. There was no earthly help for it. The *Rund Herald* in referring to the case of W. A. Lord says: "This is a humiliating output of Vermont prohibition." The Vermont potato crop is likely, after all, to turn out fairly well, another benign influence of the prohibitory law.—Londonberry Sifter.

The fact that Lord Kitchener is still finding plenty of game to bag is proof that there is still pretty good shooting in his part of the country.—Boston Herald.

THE PRESIDENT'S FUNERAL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The Presidential funeral train arrived at Washington at 8:58 last evening. Taken altogether, the journey home was the most remarkable demonstration of universal personal sorrow since Lincoln was borne to his grave. Everyone of those who came to pay their last tribute to the dead had an opportunity to catch a glimpse of the flag covered bier elevated to view in the observation car at the rear of the train.

There was no other bit of color to catch the eye on this train of death. The locomotive was shrouded in black, the curtains of the cars in which sat the lonely stricken widow, the relatives of the President, cabinet and others, were drawn. The whole black train was like a shattered house save only for that indomitable car where the body lay guarded by a soldier of the army and a sailor of the navy.

Mrs. McKinley stood the trip bravely. In the morning soon after leaving Buffalo she pleaded so earnestly to be allowed to go into the car where her dead one lay that reluctant assent was given and she spent half an hour beside the coffin.

It is estimated that at least 100,000 people caught a glimpse of the casket on the journey from Buffalo to Washington.

At the station at Washington and on the line of march to the White House remarkable scenes of grief were witnessed. When the sad cortege arrived at the White House the hearse stopped under the porte cochere. The body bearers took the coffin upon their broad shoulders and passed up the three or four steps waited until President Roosevelt and the members of the cabinet had lighted from their carriages and then they followed them through the wide open door into the East Room.

Just in the centre of the room, under the great crystal chandelier, they deposited their precious burden upon a black draped base and stood at salute, while the new chief executive and the cabinet members with bowed heads passed by. Following them came the chief officers of the army and navy now in the city, the guard of honor consisting of officers of the Loyal Legion, members of the Union Veterans union and the Grand Army of the Republic. President Roosevelt, accompanied by the cabinet, left the house almost immediately and were driven to their homes.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 at 6:30.—This morning the troops and civil organizations were massed at the White House to escort the President's body to the Capitol where it will lie in state until seven o'clock this evening and then the start will be made for Canton.

The start from the White House was made shortly after nine o'clock. General Brooke led the procession followed by the artillery, band, squadron of cavalry, artillery and infantry. The seamen and national guard came next in the rear of which was drawn by six black horses escorted by the Loyal Legion and Grand Army. Then came officers of the navy and marine corps and carriages, the first with Mrs. McKinley, Dr. Rixey and Miss Barber. The third section had President Roosevelt, his cabinet, Supreme Court judges, Senators, Governors and other officials. The civil organizations came last. At the Capitol the body was taken to the rotunda where the services began.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The carriage of ex-President Cleveland preceded that of President Roosevelt. The latter was surrounded by secret service detectives. Rain began falling soon after the procession started, but held up until it reached Twelfth street, when it again fell. Mrs. McKinley, it is said, is bordering on a state of total collapse. She continually asks to be allowed to see "the major." Her condition was such this morning that she was unable to go to the Capitol. President Roosevelt set an example of promptness today by arriving at the White House promptly at nine o'clock. The cabinet awaited him in the blue room. Many former cabinet officers were there also.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The eulogy was pronounced by Bishop E. G. Andrews of the Methodist church.

WASHINGTON COUNTY COURT.

When Washington county court convened Saturday morning, O. H. Senter rose and said: "May it please your honors:—Since the recess of this court a distinguished member of the bar of the United States, the first citizen of this country, the chief magistrate of this nation, has been struck down in death by the hands of a cowardly, wretched murderer. I am a blow, not only to this nation but to the entire civilization of the world. It is a time when thinking men should pause and think of the consequences. It is a time when business, and especially judicial business cannot be carried on, and I now move that this court adjourn until two o'clock next Monday. I also wish to say that immediately after adjournment, if it is agreeable to the court, a meeting of the members of Washington county jury will be held in this room."

Judge Munson said: "We consider it eminently proper that in recognition of this great affliction and as a mark of respect for our distinguished President, the business of this court be suspended for a time, and the court now takes a recess until next Monday afternoon."

The grand jury also suspended business today, and will meet next Monday afternoon at the usual hour.

The special meeting of Washington county bar was called to order by State Attorney Richard A. Hoar, W. N. Threlkelt was appointed temporary clerk.

John H. Senter offered the following resolution and moved that the same be adopted by the association:

"Resolved, that the assistant judges and sheriffs of this county be requested by the bar of Washington county to drop the court house in mourning for thirty days to show our sorrow for, and our own respect for, the memory of the distinguished member of our profession and statesman, and the first citizen and chief magistrate of this nation; and that a committee of three be appointed by the chair to draft resolutions expressing the grief of this bar regarding the fearful crime that confronts us, and our sorrow for the death of President McKinley, and our respect for his memory, and that we tender the heartfelt sympathy of this bar to the wife of President McKinley in this hour of sorrow and bereavement."

Remarks favorable to the adoption of the resolution were made by Hiram A. Hoar, Hiram Carleton, Frank Plimley, Fred A. Howland, George W. Wing, T. J. Dewitt, J. W. Gordon and E. M. Harvey, who respectively seconded the motion of Mr. Senter. The motion was adopted by a unanimous vote.

The chair appointed as the committee on resolutions: John H. Senter, Jr., Judge Gordon and George W. Wing. Mr. Senter moved that when the bar adjourn it be to eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the day of the funeral of President McKinley, and that the secretary of the Washington county bar notify every member of the bar to be present on that occasion. The motion was seconded by A. J. Day and carried. The meeting then adjourned.

SIXTEEN YEARS.

Homer Fitts of Barre Has Been in Trade.

This season will round up sixteen consecutive years in the dry goods business of Homer Fitts, one of Barre's most successful merchants. Having started in the term of years as clerk he had become thoroughly familiar with this particular line before embarking in business for himself. He has been established at his present place in Miles' granite block for three years now, without question, he has one of the best appointed stores and most complete and carefully selected stock of goods in the State.

Mr. Fitts and his head clerk, Willis Abbott, have recently returned from the New York markets where they purchased fresh and up to date goods for the various departments.

In the garment department, it has been Mr. Fitts' aim to give the ladies of Barre and vicinity a department second to none, and his immense trade in this line proves that his efforts are highly appreciated. Here are found the latest styles in ladies' tailored suits, skirts and jackets, ladies' raglans, fur garments, scarves, collarettes, etc., also children's garments.

The stock of dress goods and trimmings is complete and ladies' silk and flannel waists are among the leading specialties. Mr. Fitts has been advertising and his advertisements, like his stock of goods, are always fresh and up to date. In a large measure the phenomenal success achieved by Mr. Fitts is due to the fact that at this store the goods and prices are always found exactly as advertised. His advertisement in this paper is always found on page five. Read it.

East Corinth.

C. R. Emerson of Lyndonville visited at Charles Fitts Friday and Saturday.

W. R. Rowland is teaching in Barre.

The village school commenced last week with Miss Moore as teacher.

The creamery paid its patrons twenty-one and one-half cents for Ayrshire butter.

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Miller attended the Barre fair last week.

Miss Bertha Dickerman of Minnesota is visiting at Daniel Rowland's.

CZOLGOSZ INDICTED.

BUFFALO, Sept. 17.—Leon Czolgosz was indicted Monday afternoon by the county court grand jury for the crime of murder in the first degree in fatally shooting President William McKinley at the Temple of Music in the Pan-American exposition grounds at 4:15 o'clock on the afternoon of Sept. 6.

When arraigned before Judge Edward Kemery, in the county court at 5:30 o'clock, the prisoner stubbornly refused to answer questions and repeatedly asked him by District Attorney Penny as to whether he had counsel or wanted counsel. The district attorney then suggested inasmuch as the defendant refused to answer, counsel should be assigned. Judge Emery assigned Hon. Lorain L. Lewis and Hon. Robert C. Tins, former Supreme Court justices of this city whose names had been suggested by the Erie County Bar association.

When the assassin was remanded to jail he was handcuffed to the detectives who started out of the court room with him. The crowds surged after them, but found the exit barred by four strong policemen. Outside the court room at the door the prisoner was surrounded by twelve policemen with clubs drawn and under command of Captain Michael Regan, Jailer George N. Mitchell and several other deputy sheriffs. The prisoner was hurried down stairs and into the basement, whence he was taken through the tunnel to the jail across Delaware avenue. Whether he was left there for the night or taken elsewhere the police refused to say.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 14.—Colonel Torrance of Minneapolis has been elected commander-in-chief of the National Grand Army encampment. Mrs. Jones of Bradford, Vt., has been elected president of the National Relief Corps. Mrs. Jones will probably appoint Mrs. Amanda T. Newcomb of Montpelier as National secretary.